

14. Lord of Tvealth, thou art (the bestower) of great wealth and a dwelling-place upon thy wor-shipper ; as such, we invoke thee, "bearing the *Sonia*,
0 MAGKATAN, Iis'BitA, who art to be honoured with hymns.¹

15. INDEA, the all-knower₃ the slayer of VRITRA, the protector, is to be choserTby us; may he guard our (son), our last (son), our middle (son), may he protect us from behind and before.

16. LSTDEA, protect us from the west,² from the south, from the north, from the east, protect us from every side; keep far from us supernatural alarm, keep far the weapons of the demons.

17. Save us, IND&A, every to-day, every to-morrow, and every succeeding day; lord of the good, protect us, thy praisers, in all days, by day and by night.

18. MAGHAVAK is the shatterer, the hero, great in wealth, and the conductor to victory³ (over our enemies). SATAKEATU, both thy arms, which grasp the thunderbolt, are the showerers (of blessings).⁴

¹ *Sdma Veda*, II. 5. 2. 15. 2 (*with vidhartd for vidhatak*).

- Sayana in vi. 19. 9 explained the four terms in the text as referring to the four quarters; here his Comra. makes them refer to the six directions in space, ^{tc} protect us from the west, from the east, from below (this includes the upper

direction), from the
north (this includes the south)."

- Sayana's interpretation of *sammislo viryadya*
(j&Kmyahmi&rayitd
satrundm yiryakarandya} may, perhaps, mean,
"bringing us into
successful collision with our enemies," cf. his Comm.
on Sama Y
- i. 3. 2. 5. 7. The text more probably means,
"mingling, or
associated, with us to display his might."
- This and the previous verse occur in *Sdma T'eda*,
11.6.3.7.1,2.